D Dis 488/54.

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COORG GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT

File No. .....

Serial No. .....

195

B Cellection

Month and Year of Record 195

Child. life.

SUBJECT

Resolations Passed in the Mysore Conference and Kanah meeting - action taken thereon. till 30.9.54.

Previous References

D. Dis 82/53.

D. Dis 784/53.

Later References

P. Dis - 54.

WD 1640—GBPM—10,000—27 1-54.

D.No. 8452.

OFFICE NOTE.

Subject:- Indian Board for wild life -resolutions passed at the Mysore conference and Kanah meeting - action taken thereon.

.....

Reference: Letter No. F.42-18/54-F. dated the 15th October, 1954 from the G.of India Ministry of F & A.

.....

1 The Govt. of India Ministry of Food and Agriculture requested that the State Governments may furnish a report in the ~~enclosed~~ proforma enclosed to their letter on the action taken on the various resolutions passed by the Central Board for Wild Life at its conference held in Nov-Dec. 1952 in Mysore and at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board held in Oct-Nov. 1953 at Kanah Sanctuary in Mandla Dt. of Madhya Pradesh in order to enable them to compile a report on the subject.

2 The resolutions with which this state is concerned and the action taken thereon are ~~as follows, namely:-~~ noted on below.

Res.No. 6: Protection of Nature and Wild Life:-

A proposal to form a game sanctuary comprising of the Arakeri, Hatgatt and Nalkeri Forests of Nagerhole Range is under consideration of the State Govt. and it may be possible to form it early next year. It has also been decided that this State can not form a National Park for financial and other forest technical reasons and this fact has been informed to the Board already.

Res:No. 8: Trading in trophies, skins, Furs, Feathers and Flesh:-

Formulating of any legislation or issue of any executive orders to prevent this have been considered as not effectively possible until a proper Wild Birds and Animals Act is enacted. Hence no such legislation or executive order have been made. At present the provisions of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act of of 1912(Act VIII of 1912) are in force and above illegal acts are offences under that Act

Res. No. 9: Prevention of cruelty to animals:-

There is no society ~~for~~ for the prevention of cruelty to animals functioning in this State. There are also no honorary Wild Life Officers. These have been decided to be appointed after the Wild Birds and Animals Act is enacted. This has also been informed to the G.of I.

Res:No. 10: Netting of Wild Birds and Animals:-

There is no legislation to this effect at present and provision is included in the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Wild Birds and Animals Protection Bill, which is under consideration.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxx

Res. 13: Compilation of statistics:-

We have no zoos. The animals that can be captured and which are being captured are ~~xxx~~ elephants. The has been enforced

Res. No. 16: Wild life legislation:

A Bil to protect the Wild Birds and Animals is under consideration and will be enacted soon after obtaining Copies of Punjab Act

Res. No. 17: Close seasons, illicit shooting etc.,

The periods are declared through notifications from time to time and shooting is prohibited. /

Res. No. 18. Crop Protection Guns:-

The recommendations of the Board have been noted and given effect to.

Res. No. 19: Buffer Belts around Sanctuaries:-

This will be provided when a game sahctuary is formed.

Res. No. 20: Inoculation against cattle borne diseases:

This may be considered when the sanctuary is formed. There is already legislation for this in Coorg - The Coorg Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1941.

Res. No. 21: Publicity:- No action has been taken. This may be taken after the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Bill is enacted.

Res. No. 22. Education :-

~~xxxxx~~ Steps to give lectures on the subject in High Schools and the College by Forest Officers have ~~ben~~ been taken. A sanctuary will be opened. Proposals to open a small museum in the department of Natural Science in ~~our~~ the Govt College, Mercara. has also been made.

Res. No. 23: Liasion:-

The question does not arise at present as no Act has been ~~xxxxx~~ enacted and the State Wild Life Board has also not been formed.

Resolutions passed at the meeting at Kanah.

1. Constitution of State Wild Life Boards:

This will be constituted after the ~~enactment of the~~ Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act is enacted.

~~2xx Xxxx

The G.of I requests that even the resolutions with which the State Governments are not concerned may also be entered in the proforma. This will be done and a note will be made in ~~the remarks col.~~ Col.3 as not concerned.

For orders.

Although a copy of the Rule has been sent direct to C.O.T for furnishing necessary information to State Govt for preparing the ~~their~~ report, it is not necessary to wait for his report as his reports are already in our file and there are nothing fresh to add to the Govt Servt's If his report is awaited there will be delay

Hr
23.10.54

May be a/fd
A reply may be given as above.

3414 2/a

Yes
27.10.54 28/10/54

C.M

C.C.

29/X

Submitted Please see the orders above

Draft put up for appl Please see para 5 of C.O.T. letter Since Submitted his report which may be seen at flag A This will be filed after perusal

28/11/54
Hr
3.11.54

For perusal
5.11.54 4/11/54 Issued 13621/12.XI.54

C.M 3513

(TO BE SUBMITTED IN TRIPLICATE BEFORE 31.10.54.)

Name of the State:-

Indian Board for Wild Life -- Resolutions passed at the Mysore Conference and the Kanah Meeting - Action taken thereon - Report upto 30th Sept. 1954.

No.	Resolution (to be reproduced in full)	Action taken by the State Government
1.	2.	3.
	(Mysore Resolutions)	
	etc.	
23		
	(KANAH RESOLUTIONS)	
1.		
2.	etc.	
3.		

N.B. (i) Whether the State Government is concerned or not, each Resolution may kindly be reproduced in full and if the State Governments is not concerned with any particular Resolutions, under Col. 3 it may be stated 'NOT CONCERNED'

(ii) The Statement should indicate the latest position as it stands on 30.9.54.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE AT ITS FIRST SESSION HELD IN MYSORE FROM THE 25TH NOVEMBER TO THE 1ST DECEMBER, 1952.

ame

1. THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS

that its name be changed to 'INDIAN BOARD FOR WILD LIFE" so as to specify its precise territorial limits for international purposes.

Declaration of the Central Board for Wild Life as an institution of national importance.

2. WHEREAS India's heritage of wild life is fast becoming a vanishing asset in respect of some of the country's notable animals, such as, lion, rhinoceros, tragopan cheetah, etc.,

WHEREAS the preservation of the fauna of India and the prevention of the extinction of any species is a matter of great national importance, and

WHEREAS protection in balance with natural and human environment are also matters of urgent national importance,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE

RECOMMENDS to the Government of India that, despite the existence of entry 20 "Protection of wild animals and birds" in List II (State List) of the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Central Board for Wild Life, with the marginally noted functions assigned to it under the Ministry of Food & Agriculture Resolution No. 7-110/51-R of the 4th April 1952, be declared by parliament by law to be an institution of national importance as envisaged in items 62 and 64 of List I, Union List - of the VII Schedule to the Constitution more specially as the proper exercise of the functions of the Board will involve recourse to action under one or more of the following entries in the Union and concurrent Legislative List:

(i) To devise ways and means for the conservation and control of wild life through co-ordinated legislative and practical measures, with particular reference to seasonal and regional closures and declaration of certain species of animals as 'protected' animals and prevention of indiscriminate killing;

(ii) to sponsor the setting up of national parks, sanctuaries and zoological gardens;

(iii) to promote public interest in wild life and the need for its preservation in harmony with natural and human environment;

(iv) to advise Government on policy in respect of export of living animals, trophies, skins, furs, feathers and other wild life products;

(v) to prevent cruelty to birds and beasts caught alive with or without injury; and

(vi) to perform such other functions as are germane to the purpose for which the boar has been constituted

List I - Item 5. Arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives.

P. T. O.

List I Item 13.	Participation in international conferences associations and other bodies and implementing of decisions made thereat e.g., the International Union for the Protection of Nature
List I Item 41.	Trade and commerce with foreign countries; import and export across customs frontiers - in so far as living animals, trophies, skins, furs feathers and other wild life products are concerned.
List I item 42.	Inter-State Trade and Commerce with respect to matters specified against the preceding entry (No. 41)
List I -Item 81 (Union List)	Inter-State migration (of wild life).
List III Item 17. (Concurrent List)	Prevention of cruelty to animals
List III Item 29.	Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.
List III Item 33.	Trade and Commerce in and the production, supply and distribution of the products of industries where the control of such industries by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.

(Sub-Section (2) of Article 246 enables Parliament to make laws with reference to any of the matters enumerated in List III).

3. WHEREAS the constitution of the Central Board for Wild Life set up by the Govt. of India requires elaboration and amplification with a view to devising ways and means for the proper fulfilment of its aims and objects,

Amendment of the constitution of the Central Board for Wild Life

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS

(a) that each State Govt. should be requested to set up a State Wild Life Board consisting of representatives of various organisations and interests to deal with the day-to day administration of local Wild Life problems.

Note:- The co-ordination of the activities of the State Boards will be effected through the Central Board for Wild Life.

(b) that Honorary Regional Secretaries should be appointed as the Board's representatives to cover on its behalf the various regions in India.

Note:- Appointments of Honorary Regional Secretaries will be made by the Government of India and duly notified in the Gazette of India. Each Regional Secretary will maintain liasion between the Central Board and the State Boards. It will be necessary to make provision for the travelling allowance of the Regional Secretaries for the journeys performed by them in their respective regions in the discharge of their duties assigned to them by the Board.

(c) that Dr. S.L.Hora, Director, Zoological Survey of India and President, National Institute of Sciences, India, should be appointed as the Honorary Secretary General of the Board.

(d) that for the day-to-day administration, an Executive Committee consisting of the following be constituted:-

The Non-official Vice-Chairman (Chairman)
The Regional Secretaries.
The Secretary General.
The Secretary of the Central Board (Secretary).

Note:- The Executive Committee will be vested by the Board with authority to function on its behalf in the disposal of day-to-day business.

(e) that the Constitution of the Board should be so amended as to cover the above recommendations.

Executive Committe.

4. WHEREAS it is necessary to provide the Executive Committee of the Board with authority to carry on the day-to-day business of the Board and to take action on its behalf while the Board is not in session,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RESOLVES

(a) that the Executive Committee is vested with full powers to take necessary action in pursuance of the objects of the Board to deal with the day-to-day business of the Board and to address the Central Government and other authorities on various matters concerning the business of the Board;

(b) that the Executive Committee will transact its business by circulation as far as possible and will meet at least once in 6 months;

(c) that the Executive Committee will frame bye-laws for the disposal of its own business as well as the business of the Board subject to the ratification of the Board;

(d) that the proceedings of the Executive Committee shall be circulated to the Members of the Board in the Form of periodical bulletins;

(e) that in the event of a decision to be taken in respect of a State, the representative of the State concerned on the Board shall be co-opted; and

(f) that the Executive Committee is authorised to make verbal alterations in the language of the resolution to be presented to Government.

P. T. O.

5. THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RESOLVES — Thanks to Mysore Govt.

5. that its grateful appreciation of the generous arrangements made for holding its inaugural session at Mysore should be conveyed to the Government of Mysore.

In particular, the Board would like to convey its gratitude to His Highness the Rajpramukh for his unstinted hospitality and for the interest he has taken in the proceedings of the session.

The Board also acknowledges with thanks the assistance rendered by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Mysore and his staff in organizing visits to various institutions and making arrangements for the delegates.

6. WHEREAS the preservation of Nature in its unspoiled state is deemed essential for its educative and aesthetic value; — Protection of Nature and Wild Life.

WHEREAS wild life in India is progressively diminishing,

WHEREAS some of the wild animals have already become extinct or are on the verge of extinction, and

WHEREAS the maintenance of an equilibrium between the vegetable kingdom and the animal kingdom and among the animals themselves is of importance to mankind,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS THAT THE ATTENTION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS SHOULD BE DRAWN TO THE NEED FOR:-

(a) the creation of National Parks in conformity with the general objectives laid down by the International Union for the Protection of Nature and affiliated bodies,

Provided that should a State create a National Park, the advice of the Central Board for Wild Life will be taken to ensure its national character.

Note:-The term 'National Park' for this purpose would generally denote an area dedicated by statute for all time, to conserve the scenery and natural and historical objects of national significance, to conserve wild life therein and to privide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpared for the enjoyment of future generations, with such modifications as local conditions may demand.

(b) the creation of Wild Life Sanctuaries (or Wild Life Refuges) of such size and in such numbers which the needs for the preservation of wild life, more particularly of the species which have become scarce or which are threatened with extinction, may demand.

P.T.O.

Note I The expression 'Wild Life Sanctuary' shall denote an area constituted by the competent authority in which killing, hunting, shooting or capturing of any species of bird or animal is prohibited except by or under the control of the highest authority in the department responsible for the management of the Sanctuary. The boundaries and character of such a sanctuary will be kept sacrosanct as far as possible. Such sanctuaries should be made accessible to visitors.

2. While the management of sanctuaries does not involve suspension or restriction of normal forect operations, it would be generally desirable to set apart an area of 1 to about 25 square miles within a sanctuary where such operations may not be carried out, to ensure the nursing up of wild life undisturbed by human activities. Such sacrosant areas may be declared as 'Abhayaranya' i.e., a forest where animals could roam about without fear of man. Such a sanctuary within a sanctuary would also ensure the preservation of plant life unspoiled and undisturbed.

3. In the management of sanctuaries, control should be exercised over elements adverse to the maintenance of wild life, including destruction of vermin and predators. In the case of any difficulty, expert advice may be obtained from the Central Board for Wild Life.

4. In the event of a sanctuary being located in one State contiguous to a sanctuary in another State, the desirable co-ordinati
ıay be affected through the Central B-oard for Wild Life.

(c) imposing restrictions on the issue of shooting permits and by the prohibition of shooting in State Forests of a particular species for such periods as may be deemed necessary in order to attain the objectives in regard to the preservation of Wild Life.

Note:- Special 'preservation plots' may be constituted where plants of medicinal value or species of special botanical interest may need to be preserved along with or without wild life.

(d) encouraging members of the public interested in wild life to assist in the preservation of wild life by appointing them as Honorary Wild Life Officers who will perform the duties and enjoy the powers and privileges of Forest Officers in respect of preservation of wild life delegated to them.

Note:- All the members of the Central and the State Wild Life Boards as well as Honorary Wild Life Officers should be issued with a badge of office and an identity card in consultation with the Central Board for Wild Life.

(e) the setting up of zoological parks for the purpose of entertainment, recreation and study of animal life.

N-ote:-I. These parks should provide ideal conditions for rescuing and multiplying any species on the verge of extinction.

P.T.O.

Note 2. A Zoological Park is different from a zoological garden, inasmuch as it provides space and secures conditions similar to those in the natural habitats for the housing of animals, which are not possible in zoological gardens.

(f) modelling the administration of zoological gardens of the various States along the lines of Alipore Zoo, Calcutta.

Note:- The maintenance of zoos at a high standard of efficiency is desirable, and advice in this respect may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary-General of the Central Board for Wild Life.

(g) declaring the following species as protected animals:-

(i) Indian Lion.
(ii) Snow Leopard.
(iii) Clouded Leopard.
(iv) Cheetah
(v) Rhinoceros(all species).
(vi) The Indian Wild Ass.
(vii) Kashmir Stag.
(viii) Musk Deer.
(ix) Brow-antlered Deer.
(x) Pigmy Hog.
(xi) Great Indian Bustard.
(xii) Pink-headed Duck.
(xiii) White-winged Wood Duck.

Note:- This list is illustrative and not exhaustive and may have to be added to from time to time to suit local conditions. Legislation should be enacted where necessary to secure complete protection of these animals and birds which are on the verge of extinction.

7. WHEREAS the India lion, which not long ago was distributed throughout North-west India, Protection of the Lion.

WHEREAS the Indian lion nas now receded to the confines of Gir Forest in Kathiawar Peninsula, and whereas the Indian lion is an animal of national importance requiring rigorous protection, THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE.

VIEWS with great alaram the dangers attendant upon concentrating the remnant lions in a single locality and not immune from epidemic and other unforeseen calamities.

RECOMMENDS that an additional locality as a Sanctuary for the lions in a suitable area should be developed. In the selection of this locality, the original range and environment of the lion shall be taken into consideration.

AND REQUESTS that the attention of the Government of Saurashtra should be invited to the need for associating the Central Board for Wild Life in the management of the lions of the Gir Forest.

8. WHEREAS unrestricted trading in trophies, skins, furs, feathers and flesh is detrimental to the wild life resources of the country, Trading in Trophies, Skins, Furs, Feathers and Flesh.

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS:

(a) that the export of trophies, as defined in the Bombay Protection of Wild Animals and Wild Birds Act 1951(XXIV of 1951) should be prohibited except in cases which

are covered by a Certificate of Ownership issued by the prescribed authority of the Central or State Governments such as Forest or Revenue Officers, etc. or whose ownership is otherwise established.

Note:- This provision will not apply to the re-export of trophies sent to India for finishing on the production of a certificate of the owner.

(b) that legislative control of internal trade in trophies should, for the present, await the experience to be gained in the Bombay State where legislation in this respect is being brought into force shortly, and

(c) that, in the meanwhile, in order to discourage trading the trophies inside the country and to prohibit (a) the netting of birds and animals during 'close' periods, (b) their sale, (c) the sale of venison, (d) the sale of flesh and parts of other wild animals, the Government of India should invite the attention of the State Governments to the advisability of enforcing the provisions of Act VIII of 1912, as amended from time to time, or such other legislation as might have been enacted or extended for the purpose.

Prevention of cruelty to animals.

9. WHEREAS in the interests of wild life, and for humane reasons, it is necessary to prevent cruelty to animals and birds during captivity and transit.

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS:

that the cooperation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (S.P.C.A.) should be sought in this connection and that Honorary Wild Life Officers in every centre be requested to report all cases of cruelty to animals and birds in captivity and during transit.

Netting of Wild birds & animals.

10. WHEREAS extensive netting of wild animals and birds is prejudicial to the maintenance of the balance of Nature and is detrimental to the wild life of the country,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS

that the netting of wild animals and birds should be stopped during 'close' seasons and that no exemptions should be permitted on grounds of tribal or caste customs, livelihood, profession or usage.

EXPORT & IMPORT OF LIVING ANIMALS AND BIRDS

11. WHEREAS the unrestricted export of living animals and birds tends to deplete the fauna of the country and

WHEREAS the unrestricted import of animals and birds is not in the interest of local fauna,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS:

(a) that the Chief Controller of imports and Exports be requested to fix the annual limits for the export of each valuable species of wild life to zoos, scientific institutions and circuses outside India on the recommendation of the Secretary-General of the Board,

P.T.O.

(b) that all requests for imports of living speciment of wild life by zoos, scientific institutions and circuses in India should be routed through the Honorary Secretary-General of the Board,

(c) that the excise duty to be levied on the export of animals for circuses should be double the duty levied on animals intended for bonafide zoos and scientific institutions,

provided that gifts and exchanges between bonafide zoos be exempt from such duties.

(d) that the State Governments be requested to give priority to the requirements of zoos in India in respect of species of wild life over the requirements of foreign zoos,

Provided that the restrictions contemplated in the aforesaid clauses shall not apply to exports of species classified as 'vermin

Note:- The phrase 'vermin' is defined in the Bombay Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection Act (XXIV of 1951 as "any animal or bird specified in Schedule I and includes any animal or bird declared to be vermin under Section 18".

Whereas, owing to lack of uniformity in the periods 'Close' prescribed by different State Governments as 'close' Season. seasons, it is difficult for the Transport Authorities to keep a check on 'close' season offences,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS:

that movements of living birds be prohibited from 1st April to 30th September which, for all practical purposes, will be treated as 'close' season for purposes of transport.

Note:- This restriction will not apply to movements for bona-fide purposes, e.g., exchange of specimens by Zoos and transport of birds by circuses, etc.

13. WHEREAS it is essential for the Central Board to maintain statistics of species of wild life, Complilation of statistics.

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS:

that all State Governments be requested to furnish information on the following points to its Secretary-General:-

(a) surplus species held by their zoos for disposal,
(b) species required by their zoos, and
(c) animals that can be captured in their Forests.

14. WHEREAS it is necessary to focus attention on problems of educating the public on the value of wild life, and SYMPOSIUMS.

WHEREAS zoos and national parks are institutions for such education,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS

that symposiums should be held at an early date on

the needs and requirements of

(a) Indian Zoos and
(b) management of National Parks and Sanctuaries

so as to assist in the formulation of policies in regard to the maintenance of Wild Life exhibits in the Zoos and the management of National Parks and Sanctuaries.

Co-operation of public in enforcement of measures for the protection of Wild Life:

15. WHEREAS it is necessary to secure public cooperation in the enforcement of measures for the protection of Wild Life,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS

(a) that members of the public interested in Nature should be invited to become Honorary Correspondents to the Board in matters relating to wild life; and

(b) that members of the Board should be appointed as Honorary Wild Life Officers on behalf of the Board in respect of the resolutions and recommendations passed and such instructions as may be issued from time to time by the Board

Wild Life Legislation:

16. WHEREAS it is necessary to preserve wild life in the country as a whole,

WHEREAS the existing machinery for the protection of Wild Life in areas outside the purview of the Indian Forest Act, XVI of 1927 or adaptations thereof, is inadequate, and

WHEREAS the protection afforded to wild life in areas within the purview of the Indian Forest Act XVI of 1927, or adaptations thereof, requires strengthening,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS:

(a) that necessary legislation be enacted at an early date by the Centre or the States as the case may be

Note: The attention of State Governments is invited to the existing legislation for the protection of Wild life in various States and, in particular, to the 'Bombay Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Act, Act No. XXIV of 1951' and the Rules framed thereunder.

Close' seasons, illicit shooting etc.

17. WHEREAS there is reason to believe that there is need for the amendment of existing close' seasons observed in respect of birds and animals,

WHEREAS the list of animals and birds now treated as vermin needs re-examination with a view to limiting it to only these animals and birds which should be kept in check,

WHEREAS in some parts of the country there is wholesale destruction of wild life with the help of dogs,

WHEREAS shooting from vehicles, with or without blinding spot or head lights, shooting with torches, shooting over salt licks and water holes, destroying animals by using poisons, explosives and poisoned weapons, catching animals and birds by nets, traps pits, snares, etc. and killing animals by driving them in snow or by fire require to be discouraged in the interests of the preservation of Wild - Life,

P.T.O.....

AND WHEREAS the use of buck-shot wounds rather than kills animals,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS:

(a) that States do review, in consultation with the Central Board for Wild Life, and, if possible with their contiguous States, their 'close' seasons for the various animals and birds to be protected,

(b) that States should re-examine their lists of vermin' from time to time to ensure that only harmful species are so classified, and

(c) that the attention of State Governments be invited to the urgent need for devising ways and means and of adopting such measures, including enactment to legislation, to discourage, if not to prohibit, those practices in the interests of wild life

Crop Protection Guns. 18. WHEREAS indiscriminate slaughter of wild life is often indulged in with the aid of guns ostensibly held for crop protection,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS:

(a) that ways and means be devised to ensure that guns issued for crop protection are used only for the protection of standing crops and that the use of such guns for hunting or shooting should be prohibited unless the licensee secures such other licences as are prescribed.

(b) that the quantity and type of ammunition available to the holders of such guns should be restricted by the licensing authorities to such as is required for protection of crops only.

Note:- Licenses should be generally issued for single-barrel guns only.

Buffer Belts around Sanctuaries. 19. WHEREAS much destruction of wild life goes on in areas contiguous to Sanctuaries, and

WHEREAS cattle-borne diseases are spread in such sanctuaries by domestic cattle from the surrounding areas,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS

that buffer belts of sufficient width be declared around all sanctuaries within which no shooting, other that required for legitimate crop protection, will be permitted and within which no professional graziers will be allowed to establish their cattle-pens.

Inoculation against cattle-borne diseases. 20. WHEREAS many preventable cattle borne diseases among herbivorous wild animals result from contact with infected domestic cattle in the neighbourhood of "forests",

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS.

the State Governments be requested to inoculate systematically and periodically domestic cattle in the neighbourhood of national parks, sanctuaries and Reserves where and when necessary.

Publicity.

21. WHEREAS insufficient use is being made at present of the existing facilities of publicity afforded by the Press, Screen and Radio, for wild life protection,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS:

(a) that adequate publicity material be issued from time to time by the respective Central and State Publicity Departments in close collaboration with Forest Departments and other organisations,

(b) that enthusiasts be approached to give publicity to wild life,

(c) that documentary films dealing with various aspects of wild life be produced by Governments in consultation with the Central or State Boards for Wild Life for exhibition in both urban and rural areas,

(d) that amateur cinema-photography of wild life be encouraged, and

(e) that the All India Radio be requested to afford special facilities for wild life broadcasts.

Education.

22. WHEREAS there is general lack of knowledge regarding conservation of nature and the value of wild life, and

WHEREAS it is essential to educate public opinion in matters of wild life,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS

that special steps be taken to popularise wild life by introducing stories in school text-books, by producing attractive charts, by organising special lectures and through the establishment of zoos and Zoological parks in the neighbourhood of large cities.

Liaison.

23. WHEREAS for the purposes of education and publicity co-ordination of such Departments as Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Scientific Research, Transportation (Tourist), and Information and Broadcasting is essential,

THE CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE RECOMMENDS

that steps be taken through the Central and State Wild Life Boards to co-ordinate the activities of all connected Departments in matters of management, publicity and education concerning wild life.

Summary of the recommendations made by the Executive Committee of the Indian Board for Wild Life, at its first meeting held at Kanha Sanctuary (Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh) from October 29 to November, 2, 1953 under the chairmanship of Dr. P.S.Deshmukh, Union Minister of Agriculture.

1. Constitution of State Wild Life Boards. The Secretary reported that State Wild Life Boards had been set up in the States of Mysore, Assam, Bombay, Saurashtra and Manipur

After a close examination of the patterns adopted by the various States, the Committee recommended that all existing patterns should be made available to those State Governments which have not yet constituted their Boards to enable them to constitute such Boards with such modifications as local conditions may demand. The Committee also suggested that the patterns of functions of the State Wild Life Boards may be to advise the Government in respect of the following:-

(a) Wild Life protection and necessary legislation therefor;
(b) creation of public interest in wild life;

(c) selection of areas for the protection of certain species of animals, constitution of National Parks and sanctuaries;

(d) re-introduction of extinct species and stricter conservation of diminishing species;

(e) establishment and ensuring proper management of Zoological parks and gardens.

(f) policy in respect of wild life preservation vis-a-agriculture; and

(g) Provision of facilities for visitors and tourists in wild life centres in the States.

2. Establishment of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Zoological parks, and Zoological Gardens.

(a) National Parks. The Committee reviewed the situation regard to national parks and sanctuaries in the various States. At present, there is only one national park in the country, namely, Hailey National Park. The Committee, therefore recommended that the following sanctuaries or areas should be constituted as 'National Parks':-

ANDHRA 1. The area adjoining Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh for Wild buffaloes.

ASSAM. 2. The North Kamrup (Monas) Wild Life Sanctuary.
3. Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary

BIHAR. 4. One sanctuary to be selected by I.G.F. in consultation with the State Government.

BOMBAY.	5. Sanctuary in North Kanara District.
MADHYA BHARAT	6. Shivpuri.
MADHYA PRADESH	7. Kanha (Banjar Game Reserve), Mandla District for Indain Swamp Deer (Barsingha),
	8. Taroba Game Reserve, North Chanda District.
MADRAS	9. Mudumalai Sanctuary.
MYSORE.	10. Bandipur sanctuary.
ORISSA.	11. One area preferably in Angul District to be selected by the I.G.F. in consultation with the State Government.
RAJASTHAN.	12. Siraska in Alwar District. 13. Jai Samand in Udaipur Division.
SAURASHTRA.	14. Gir Forest-Home of the Indian Lion.
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN	15. Periyar Sanctuary.
WEST BENGAL	16. Jaldapara Sanctuary for Rhinos.
UTTAR PRADESH	17 Rajaji Sanctuary.
VINDHYA PRADESH	18. White Tiger Area.

The Committee also recommended that the States concerned should constitute a National Parks Authority Comprising, inter alia:-

(1) Chairman of the State Wild Life Board.
(2) Inspector General of Forests.
(3) Chief Conservator of Forests.
(4) A nominee of the State Wild Life Board.
(5) Regional Secretary of the Indian Board for Wild Life.

The Committee accorded priority for the following National Parks:-

ASSAM	1. Monas Sanctuary. 2. Kaziranga Sanctuary.
MADHYA PRADESH	3. Kanha Sanctuary (Mandla Divisen). 4. Tarcba (North Chanda) Sanctuary.
MADRAS.	5. Mudumalai Sanctuary.
MYSORE.	6. Bandipur Sanctuary.
RAJASTHAN	7. Siraska area in Alwar District.
SARUASHTRA.	8. Gir Forests.
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN	9. Periyar Sanctuary.
UTTAR PRADESH	10. Rajaji Sanctuary.
VINDHYA PRADESH	11. White Tiger area.

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(b) Sanctuaries. The Comittee recommended that the steps should be taken so as to ensure that the following 9 sanctuaries or reserves do function as such:-

ASSAM	1. Laokhowa Reserve for rhinos. 2. Orang Reserve in Darrang District.
MADHYA BHARAT.	3. Barwaha on Narbada. 4. Bhanpura-Rampura.
MADHYA PRADESH.	5. Kutru in Bastar area for wild buffaloes.
RAJASTHAN.	6. Keola deoghana for water birds (21 square miles)
SAURASHTRA.	7. Girnar. 8. Mitiala. 9. Barda.

(d) Zoological Parks. As there is no zoological park in this country, the Committee recommends that efforts should be concentrated to create a Zoological Park in Delhi between Purana Qila and the railway line and to convert the Elephanta Island in Bombay into a Zoological Park.

(d) Symposia on National Parks and Zoological Gardens.

In pursuance of a recommendation made by the Board at its first meeting held in Mysore, the committee recommended that symposia on (1) National Parks, (2) Zoological Gardens and (3) Zoological Parks should be held at Calcutta sometime early 1954. The Committee requested the Central Government to provide the necessary funds for the purpose. The Committee also expressed the view that UNESCO should be associated with this symposia.

3. L E G I S L A T I O N. The Committee reviewed the steps taken by the State Governments to enact or improve existing legislation connected with the protection of wild life and recommended that the attention of State Government be drawn to:-

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(1) the ineffectiveness of the existing legislation in various States;

(2) the benefits expected from certain provisions in Bombay Act; and

(3) Lines on which the Bombay Act may be improved the light of the experience gained to enable States to take advantage of them in drafting their own legislation.

The Committee requested its Regional Secretaries to report on wild life in the States in their regions and the steps taken to protect it. The Committee also desired that the effectiveness of existing legislation be assessed.

The Committee noted that at present, there was only one National Park in the country. The need for such parks for the preservation and protection of wild life and for educating and arousing opinion in matters concerning wild life was admittedly a matter of urgent national importance. The need for attracting tourist traffic lays further stress on this importance. The Committee felt that national parks, the establishment of which has been recommended earlier, may not come into being without some sort of Central advice and assistance. In the United States, 'National Parks' is a Federal subject and such parks are entirely financed and controlled by the Federal Government. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the subject of 'National Parks' be added to List III (Concurrenct List) in Schedule VII of the Constitution.

4. P U B L I C I T Y. The Committee recommended to the Government of India that the Board be provided with the necessary finances and assistance to enable it to maintain a library on wild life literature, to subscribe to periodicals and current magazines on wild life in different parts of the world; to keep record of all suitable films on wild life and allied subjects available with the State Governments or with individuals, to pre-pare films on wild life; to undertake documentation, distribution, exhibition of films, film strips, bulletins, flannelographs,

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posters, charts, graphs, photographs, pictures etc., to arrangement of nature lovers clubs in schools, colleges, Universities and other institutions; to publish lists of articles on wild life; to maintain a record of press cutings relating to wild life; to arrange for publication of text books on wild life and to make adequate arrangements for publicising wild life by all available media. While publicity in general will cover all regions of the country, particular attention will be concentrated on such publicity in the Community Project areas, National Extension Service areas etc.

The Committee further recommended that in matters of publicity, the cooperation and assistance of State Government should be sought.

5. Control on the export of wild life and its products.

The Committee approved a schedule of animals, birds and their products which is being prescribed under the following three heads:-

A. Very rare animals which in no case should be permitted to be exported.

B. Rare animals which may be permitted to be exported in exceptional cases only to bonafide scientific institutions, subject to the approval in each case by the Hon. Secretary General of the Board.

C. Animals and animal products which may be permitted to be exported subject to export permits being issued by the Chief Controller of Exports within export quota to be fixed separately for each item in consultation with the Hon. Secretary General of the Board.

6. Review of the action taken on the Mysore recommendations.

The Committee desired that pending matters should pursued further with the State Governments etc.

7. Integration of the National Committee for India for Bird Preservation with the Indian Board for Wild Life

The Committee reviewed the position and recommended to the Central Government that the National Committee for Bird Preservation should be a wing of the Indian Board for Wild Life and be reconstituted as under:-

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1. Shri Salim Ali (Chairman)
2. Shri K.S. Dharmakumarsinhji of Bhavanagar.
3. Shri E.P. Gee.
4. Shr Horace Alexander.
5. Dr. Satya Charan Law.
6. The Inspector General of Forest or his nominee.
7. The Director, Zoological Survey of India or his nominee on the Indian Board for Wild Life
8. A representative of the Delhi Bird Watchers' Society.
9. The Secretary, Indian Board for Wild Life (Secretary).
10. Any other person (s) whom the Indian Board for Wild Life may wish to nominate.

The Committee considered the request of the International Committee for Bird Preservation for representation of the Indian National Section at the 9th International Conference of the International Committee for Bird Preservation to be held at SCANFS Switzerland, from the 23rd to 28 May 1954. The Committee recommended to the Government of India that the Indian delegation to this Conference should include (1) Shri Salim Ali, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Natural History Society - Leader, (2) Sarvashri E.P. Gee and (3) Horace Alexander as members, since all three of them are expected to be in Switzerland at that time on their own.

8. B U D G E T. The Committee proposed a budget of Rs. 40 lakhs for the setting up of national parks (including a park in Delhi) and other routine expenditure. The Committee further recommended to the Central Government that a grant of Rs. 28½ lakhs be placed at the disposal of the Board for work during the rest of the Five Year Plan. The balance of 11½ lakhs is expected to be met by State Governments.

9.(a) International Union for the protection of Nature.

The Committee recommended inter alia-

(i) 500 free copies of the International Union for the protection of Nature statutes together with brief report of the Fontainbleau Conference including the European and African Technical Symposium as well as the proceedings and report of the second General Assembly held at Brussels in 1950 and the Pamphlet headed 'Nature Protection' be obtained for distribution to all concerned;

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(ii) the pictures produced and other material for exhibition by the I.U.P.N. with financial assistance from the UNESCO be borrowed for exhibition purposes

(iii) the request of the I.U.P.N. for admission of India at Governmental level be considered at the Plenary session of the Board.

9. (b) Protection of the honey bee. The Committee considered a letter from the All India Bee Keepers' Association and suggested that it be requested to arrange for a demonstration of the scientific method of collecting honey from Apis dorsata in a suitable locality.

9. (c) Wild Life and Five Year Plan. The Committee noted that there was only the National Park and that State Governments have note been able to set up such parks due to financial stringency.

The United States established its first Yellow National Park in 1872. In that country such parks are established by an Act of the National Congress and there now 28 national parks; the maximum area being 3472 sq. miles and the minimum 42 sq. miles The National Parks Service an integral part of the U.S. Department of Interior, having been created in 1916 by an Act of Congress. Even the sanctuaries in the U.S.A. are established by Acts of Congress and administered by the U.S. Fish and Wild Life Service which is also an integral part of the Department of Interior. The United States Wild Life Restoration Act of 1937, allocates to the States, funds for wild life research and management use out of the 11% excise tax on sporting fire-arms and ammunition and has been responsible for outstanding progress in the field of wild life management. South Africa has also established 5 National Parks, the largest of which is the Kruger National Park (8000 sq. miles). A Swiss National Park is about 62 Sq. miles. These parks provide arrangements for enabling the students and the tourists to enjoy the more spectacular fauna and flora.

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In ancient India also the importance of national parks was recoghised. In the Purusha Sukta a prayer "shang Astu Dvipade San Chatuspade" meant to invoke peace and happiness to all men and animals. Further there are significant passages in Kautilya's Artha Shastra which indicate that provision existed to punish severely all offenders, if they entrapped, killed or molested deer, bison, bir or fish in an area declared 'protected'; such areas being called ' Abhayaranya One-sixth of all wild life such as birds and beasts, were let off in forests under State protection and certain animals and birds were absolutely protected.

The Committee expressed the opinion that to make the national parks properly accessible and useable by large number of vistiors, it will be necessary:-

(a) to imporve main approaches to the parks;
(b) to improve and construct rest houses suitable for visitors;
(c) to undertake other such works as may be necessary for providing amenities to visitors and wild life;
d) to provide transport facilities and arrange for the maintenance of a couple of elephants, where possible.

The Committee further expressed the opinion that as soon as State Boards had been formed, small regional Committees should be formed with representatives from all the State Boards in that region with the Honorary Regional Secretary of the Board functioning as its convener. The Committee considers that grants be given to the States the purpose of assisting them in the establishment of national parks, through the Regional Committees to be set up as proposed above.

9 (d toh) Miscellaneous. The Committee proposed that its second meeting and the Bird Wing should be held in Calcutta in the third week of February 1954, concurrently with the symposia on national parks etc. and that the plenary session of the full Board should be held at Dehra Dun towards the end of 1954, about the same time as the 4th World Forestry Congress meet there. The plenary session will be preceded by meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Bird Wing.

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Ref.No.C-4-2015/54
Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Coorg, Mercara, the 30th October, 1954.

From

The Conservator of Forests, Coorg
Mercara.

1038/24

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Coorg,
Mercara.

Sub: Indian Board for Wild Life - Resolutions passed at the Mysore Conference -

Sir,

I am herewith enclosing a copy of the reference No.F-42-18/54-F dated 11/15th October 1954, from Sri N. S. Sreekantiah, Secretary, Indian Board for Wild Life, addressed to State Governments. I have already submitted to the Government my proposals about the action to be taken on the Resolutions passed at the Mysore Conference, in my reference Nos. from C-4-2353/54 to 2366/53 dated - 14-7-1953, C-4-139/53 dated 7-8-1953, C-4-2391/53 dated 22-7-1953, and C-4-2353, 2365 and 2967/53 dated 30-9-1953. — I request that the uptodate position in regard to the action taken by the Government may please be intimated to the Government of India.

(N. Thirumurti) 10/
Conservator of Forests.

SAS30Y

30/10

No.F.42-18/54-F
Government of India,
Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

New Delhi, dated the 11/15th Oct. 1954.

From

Sri N. S. Sreekantiah,
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

All State Governments
(Parts A, B C and D)

Subject:- Indian Board for Wild Life - Resolutions at the Mysore Conference and Kanah meeting - taken thereon -

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Sir,

I am directed to request that the uptodate position in regard to the action taken by the State Governments on the Resolutions passed at the inaugural session of the Board for Wild Life held at Mysore in Nov-Dec.1952 and at the first executive committee meeting of the Board held at Kanah in October.Nov.1953, may please be intimated to this Ministry in the attached pro-forma in triplicate.

2. A copy each of the resolutions mentioned above is enclosed for ready reference.

3. As the information is required for compilation of a report in connection with the second session of the Board, which is to be held shortly, it is requested that this may please be treated as immediate and the statement (in triplicate) be furnish at the latest by the 31st October 1954.

4. A copy of this letter is being sent to the Head of t For State Forest Department direct in order to save time.

Yours faithfully,

Sd. N. S. Sreekantiah,

Secretary,
Indian Board for Wild Life.

Copy together with enclosures forwarded to:-

i) All Chief Conservators of Forests with the request that so fa as they are concerned, the relevant information may please be su plied to the State Government immediately to enable them to send the reply without any delay.

ii) the Ministries of
I) Commerce and Industry (Resolution Nos.3 and 11 of Mysore meeting)
II) Finance (Rev.Division) (Res.Nos.11 C of Mysore meeting)

III) Information and broadcasting } Resolution 21 and Resolu
IV) Education. } tion 22 of Mysore Meetin

with the request that the action yaken on the Resolution which th are concerned may please be intimated to this Ministry in the attached pro-forma (in triplicate) by the 31st Oct.1954 at the latest.

iii) I) Dr. S.L.Hora, 34 Chittaranjan Avenue,Calcutta.
II) Sri K.S.Dharmakumarsinhji,"Dil Bahar", PO. Bhavanagar (Saurashtra)
III) Sri Y. R. Ghorpade, Rajasaheb of Sandur, S. India)
IV) Sri E.P.Gee Doyang Tea Estate PO Oating Assam.

} for information.

Most Immediate

No. A-4-13621/54. Nasrapa
the 12th Nov. 1954.

To

The Secretary,
Indian Board for Wild Life
Government of India, Ministry
of Food and Agriculture
New Delhi

Subject :- Indian Board for Wild
life - Resolutions passed at
the Mysore Conference and
Kanak meeting - Action
taken thereon

Sir, I am directed to refer
to your letter No. F-42-1867-7
dated the 15th October, 1954
on the subject mentioned above
and to enclose the
proforma duly completed

Yours faithfully

Chief Secretary

3/11/54

3-11-54

PTO

Copy to the Conservator of Forests,
Coorg with reference to his letter
No. C-4- 2015/24 dt 30.x.24
for information.

3/XI/24

1	2	3	4
21.	Publicity.	No action has been taken. This will be taken after the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Bill is enacted.	
22.	Education.	Steps to give lectures on the subject in High Schools and the College by Forest Officers have been taken. A sanctuary will be opened. Proposals to open a small museum in the department of Natural Science in the Government College ~~Mk~~ Mercara has also been made.	
23.	Liaison.	The question does not arise at present as no Act has been enacted and the State Wild Life Board has also not been formed.	

.....

(KANAH RESOLUTIONS)

1.	Constitution of State Wild Life Boards.	This will be constituted after the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act is enacted.	
2.	Establishment of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Zoological parks, and Zoological Gardens.		NOT CONCERNED.
3.	Legislation.	The question of enacting Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act is under consideration.	
4.	Publicity.	No action taken.	
5.	Control on the export of will life and its products.		NOT CONCERNED.
6.	Review of the action taken on the Mysore recommendations.		NOT CONCERNED.
7.	Integration of the National Committee for India for Bird Preservation with the Indian Board for Wild Life.		NOT CONCERNED.
8.	Budget.		NOT CONCERNED.
9.	(a) International Union for the protection of Nature.		NOT CONCERNED.
	(b) ~~Preservation~~ Protection of the honey bee.		NOT CONCERNED.
	(c) Wild Life and Five Year Plan.		NOT CONCERNED.

(S. R. VERMA)
FOR CHIEF SECRETARY.

Name of the State:- COORG.

Indian Board for Wild Life Resolutions passed at the Mysore Conference and the Kanah Meeting - Action taken thereon - Report upto 30th September 1954.

Sl. No.	Resolution (to be reproduced in full)	Action taken by the State Government	Remarks.
	(MYSORE RESOLUTIONS)		NOT CONCERN
I.	Name		NOT CONCERN
2.	Declaration of the Central Board for Wild Life as an institution of national importance.		NOT CONCERN
3.	Amendment of the constitution of the Central Board for Wild Life.		NOT CONCERN
4.	Executive Committee.		NOT CONCERN
5.	Thanks to Mysore Government.		
6.	Protection of Nature and Wild Life.	A proposal to form a game sanctuary comprising of the Arakeri, Hatgatt and Nalkeri Forests of Nagerhole Range is under consideration of the State Government and it may be possible to form it early next year. It has also been decided that this State cannot form a National Park for financial and other forest technical reasons and this fact has been informed to the Board already.	
7.	Protection of the Lion.		NOT CONCERN
8.	Trainin in Trophies, Skins, Furs, Feathers and Flesh.	Formulating of any legislation or issue of any executive orders to prevent this have been considered as not effectively possible until a proper Wild Birds and Animals Act is enacted. Hence no such legislation or executive order have been made. At present the provisions of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act of 1912 (Act VIII of 1912) are in force and above illegal acts are offences under that Act.	
9.	Prevention of cruelty to animals.	There is no society for the prevention of cruelty to animals functioning in this State. There are also no honorary Wild Life Officers. These have been decided to be appointed after the Wild Birds and Animals Act is enacted. This has also been informed to the Government of India.	
10.	Netting of Wild birds and animals.	There is no legislation to this effect at present and provision is included in the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Bill, which is under consideration.	
11.	Export and Import of living animals and birds.	This is in practice in this State.	NOT CONCE
12.	Close Season.		
13.	Compilation of statistics.	We have no zoos. The animals that can be captured and which are being captured are elephants. This has been informed.	
14.	Symposiums.		NOT CONCI
15.	Co-operation of public in enforcement of measures for the protection of Wild Life.		NOT CONCI
16.	Wild life legislation.	A Bill to protect the Wild Birds and Animals is under consideration and will be enacted soon after obtaining copies of Punjab Act.	
17.	Close seasons, illicit shooting etc.	The periods are declared through notifications from time to time and shooting is prohibited.	
18.	Crop Protection Guns.	The recommendations of the Board have been noted and given effect to.	
19.	Buffer Belts around Sanctuaries.	This will be provided when a game sanctuary is formed.	
20.	Inoculation against cattle borne diseases	This will be considered when the sanctuary is formed. There is already legislation for this in Coorg - The Coorg Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1941.	

2	3	4
licity.	No action has been taken. This will be taken after the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Bill is enacted.	
ication.	Steps to give lectures on the subject in High Schools and the College by Forest Officers have been taken. A sanctuary will be opened. Proposals to open a small museum in the department of Natural Science in the Government College ~~Mx~~ Mercara has also been made.	
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(KANAH RESOLUTIONS)		
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gration of the National Committee for ia for Bird Preservation with the ian Board for Wild Life.		NOT CONCERNED.
get.		NOT CONCERNED.
International Union for the protection of Nature.		NOT CONCERNED.
~~Rxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Protection of the honey bee.		NOT CONCERNED.
Wild Life and Five Year Plan.		

(SK)
(B. R. VERMA)
FOR CHIEF SECRETARY.

1-11.

e of the State:- COORG.

ian Board for Wild Life Resolutions passed at the Mysore Conference a[illegible]anah Meeting - Action taken thereon -
Report upto 30th September 1[illegible]

Resolution (to be reproduced in full)	Action ta[illegible] the State Government	Remarks.
(MYSORE RESOLUTIONS)		
Name		NOT CONCERN[illegible]
Declaration of the Central Board for Wild Life as an institution of national importance.		NOT CONCERN[illegible]
Amendment of the constitution of the Central Board for Wild Life.		NOT CONCERNED.
Executive Committee.		NOT CONCERNED.
Thanks to Mysore Government.		
Protection of Nature and Wild Life.	A proposal to form a game [illegible]nctuary comprising of the Arakeri, Hatgatt and [illegible]lkeri Forests of Nagerhole Range is under [illegible]sideration of the State Government and it m[illegible]be possible to form it early next year. It [illegible] also been decided that this State cannot fo[illegible]a National Park for financial and other f[illegible]st technical reasons and this fact has been in[illegible]med to the Board already.	NOT CONCERNED.
Protection of the Lion.		
Training in Trophies, Skins, Furs, Feathers and Flesh.	Formulating of any legisl[illegible]on or issue of any executive orders to prevent [illegible]s have been considered as not effectively possib[illegible] until a proper Wild Birds and Animals Act is [illegible]cted. Hence no such legislation or executive [illegible]er have been made. At present the provision[illegible]f the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act.of[illegible]12 (Act VIII of 1912) are in force and above me[illegible] acts are offences under that Act.	
Prevention of cruelty to animals.	There is no society for t[illegible] prevention of cruelty to animals functioning in[illegible]is State. There are also no honorary Wild Lif[illegible]fficers. These have been decided to be appoin[illegible] after the Wild Birds and Animals Act is enacte[illegible] This has also been informed to the Governmen[illegible]f India.	
Netting of Wild birds and animals.	There is no legislation t[illegible]his effect at present and provision is included[illegible] the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Bill, [illegible]ch is under consideration.	NOT CONCERNED.
Export and Import of living animals and birds.		
Close Season.	This is in practice in t[illegible] State.	
Compilation of statistics.	We have no zoos. The an[illegible]s that can be captured and which are being capt[illegible] are elephants. This has been informed.	NOT CONCERNED.
Symposiums.		NOT CONCERNED.
Co-operation of public in enforcement of measures for the protection of Wild Life.		
Wild life legislation.	A Bill to protect the Wi[illegible]Birds and Animals is under consideration and w[illegible] be enacted soon after obtaining copies of [illegible]unjab Act.	
Close seasons, illicit shooting etc.	The periods are declared [illegible]rough notifications from time to time and sh[illegible]ting is prohibited.	
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Buffer Belts around Sanctuaries.	This will be provided when a game sanctuary is formed.	
Inoculation against cattle borne diseases	This will be considered wh[illegible] the sanctuary is formed. There is already legislation for this in Coorg - The Coorg Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1941.	